

GREAT FREEDOM FIGHTERS

● Lokamanya Tilak ● Mahatma Gandhi ● Veer Savarkar ● Subhas Chandra Bose ● Bhagat Singh





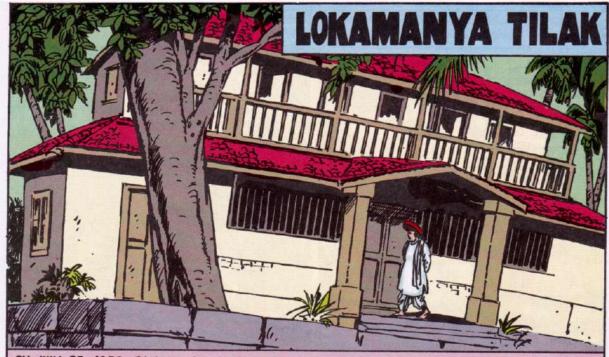
LOKAMANYA TILAK

'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it' -- this clarion call was given by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He was a towering figure in the Indian Independence movement. A nationalist to the core, he believed strongly that modern education would inculcate patriotism and self-respect in the people. His inspiring speeches and writing landed Tilak in jail several times. But this did not dampen his spirit or will to cast off the yoke of foreign rule from his motherland.

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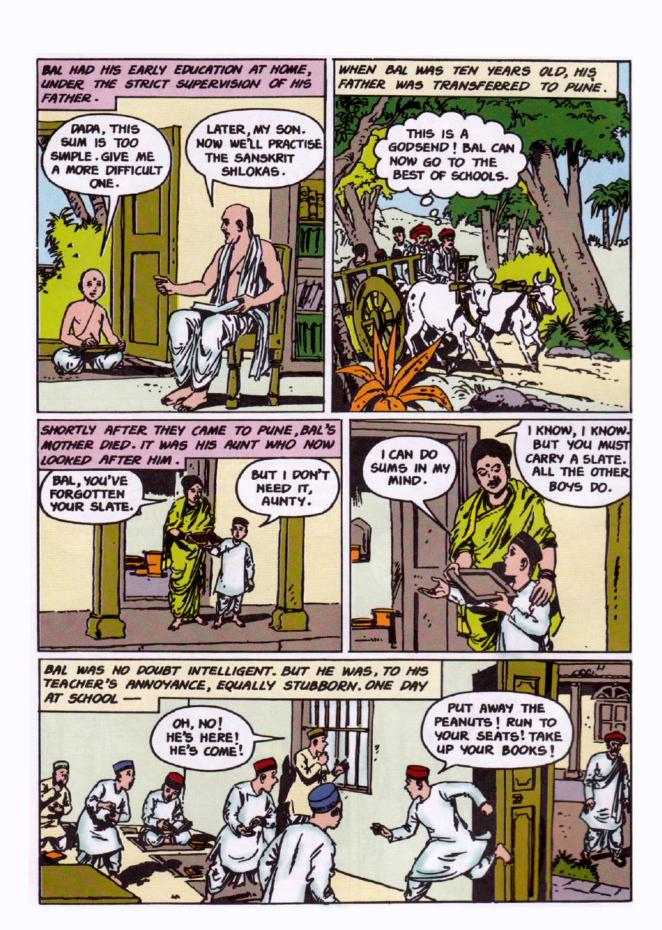
Cover illustration by: P. G. Sirur



ON JULY 23, 1856, GANGADHAR PANT TILAK, THE HEADMASTER OF THE LOCAL MARATHI SCHOOL IN RATNAGIRI, WAS PACING UP AND DOWN THE VERANDA OF HIS HOUSE. HIS WIFE WAS ABOUT TO HAVE A BABY.

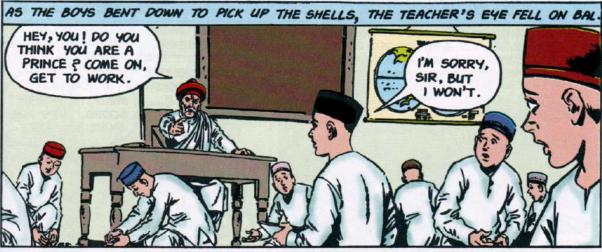




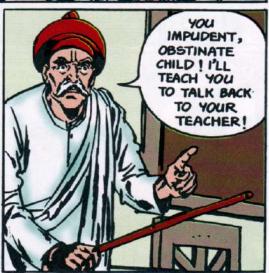




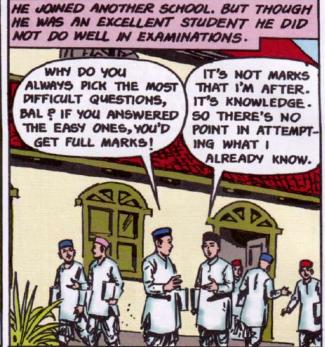


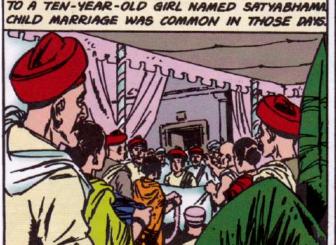








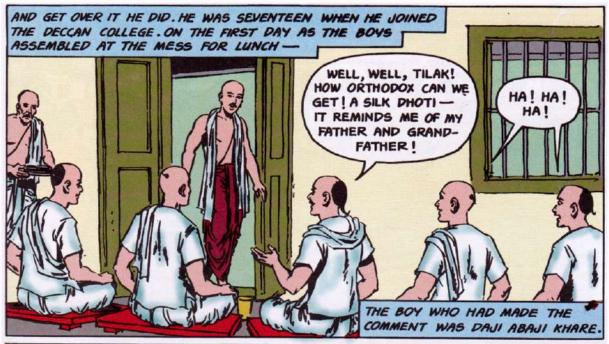


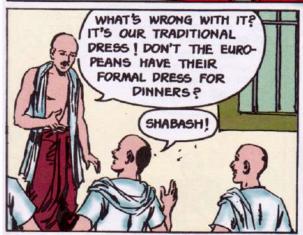


WHEN BAL WAS FIFTEEN, HE WAS MARRIED

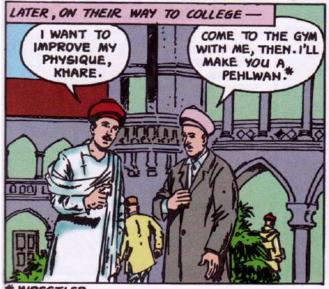


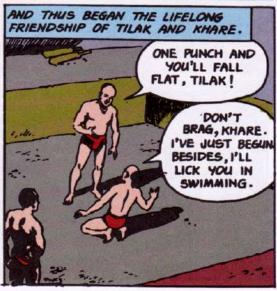


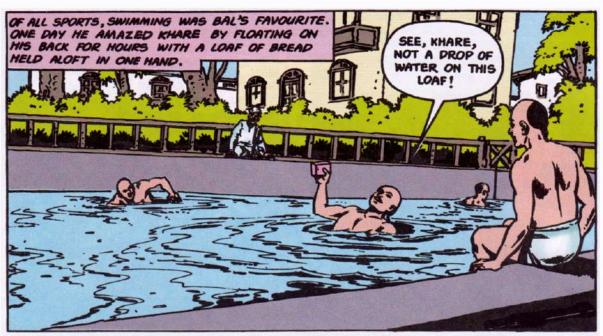


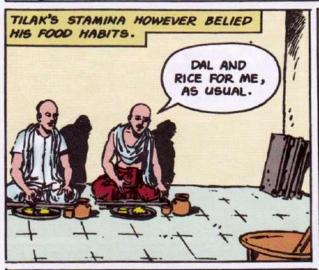


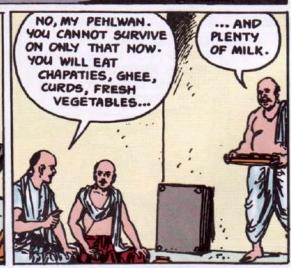






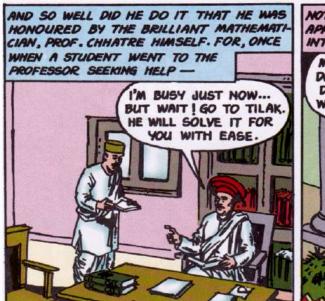














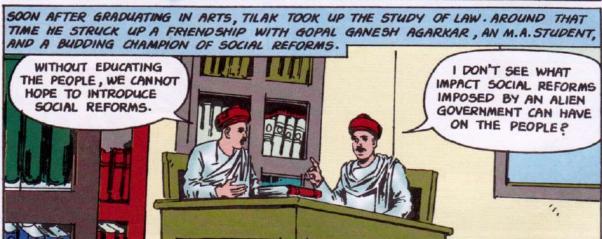




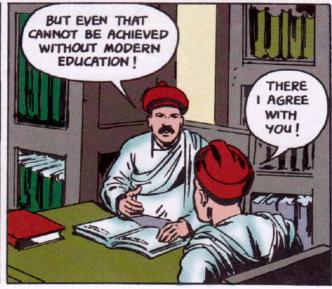


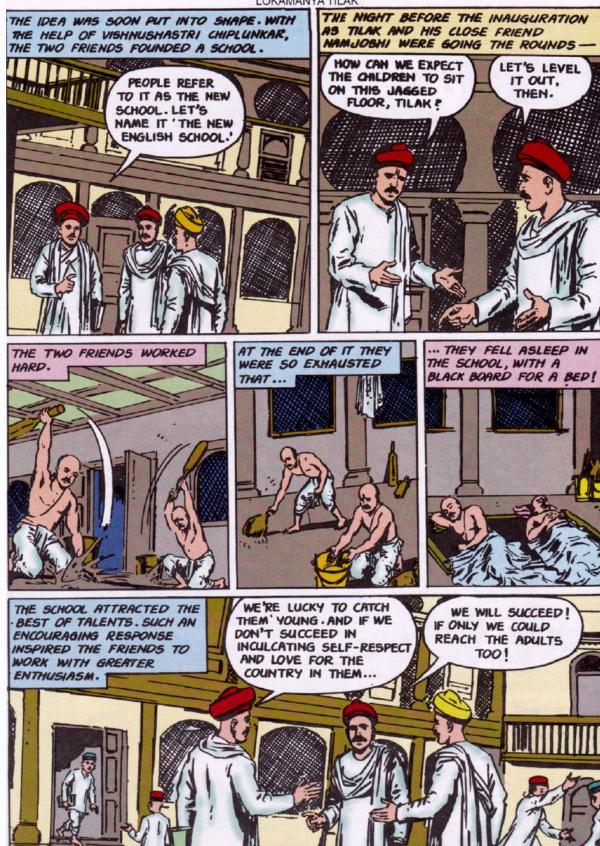














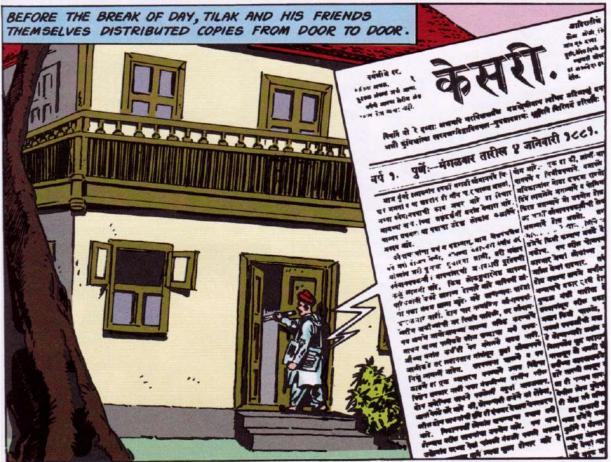


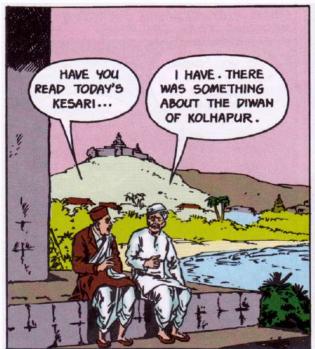


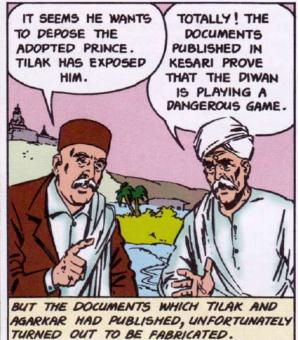












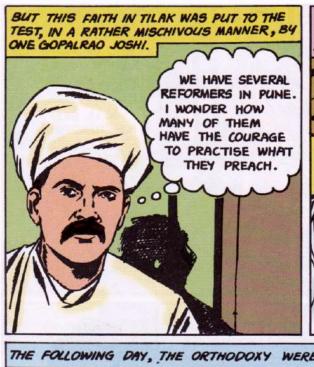


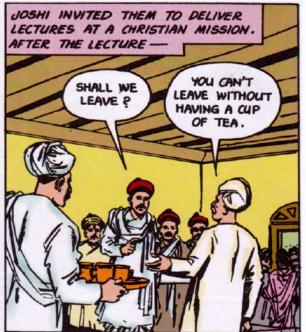


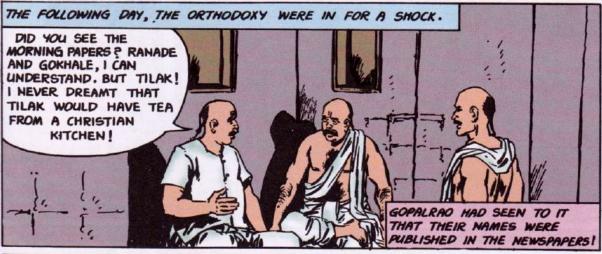
THE VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE OF PUNE WERE OPENLY EXPRESSED IN THE ROUSING WELCOME GIVEN TO TILAK AND AGARKAR ON THEIR RELEASE FROM JAIL.



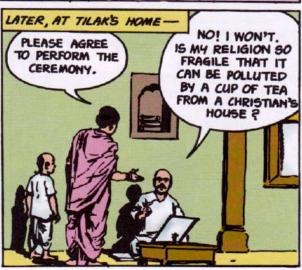








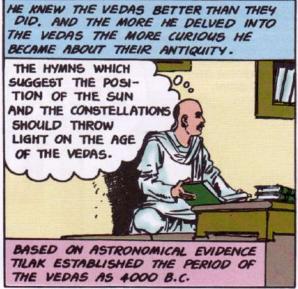


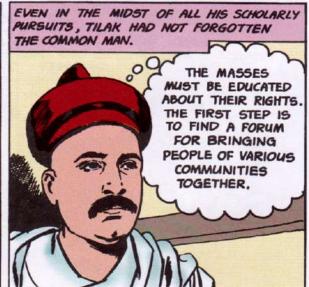




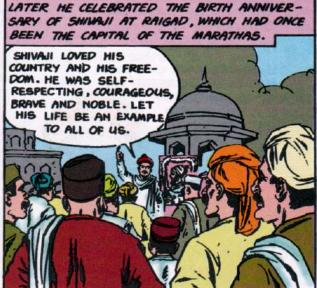


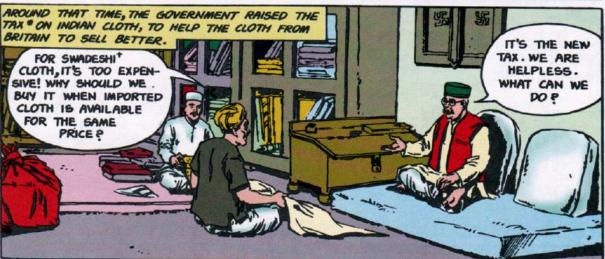




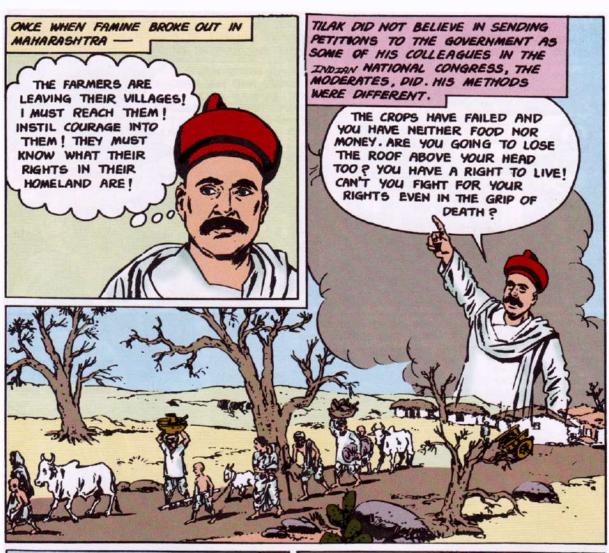












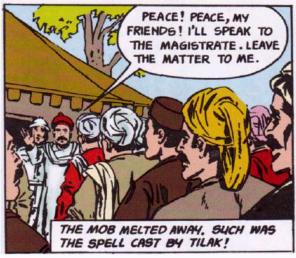


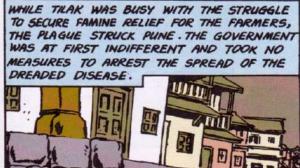




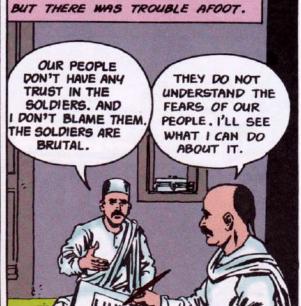


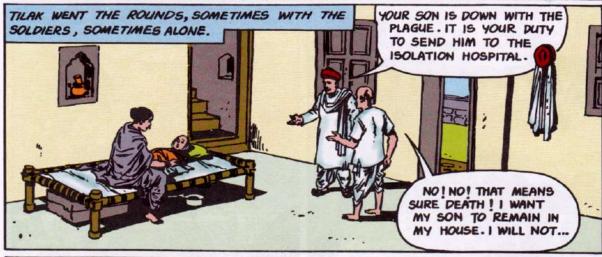




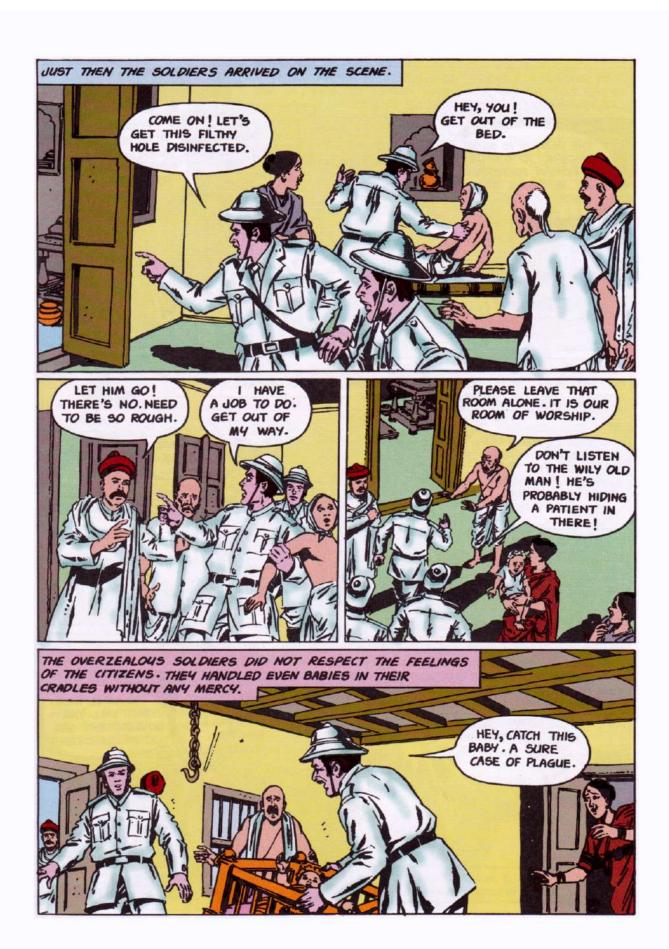












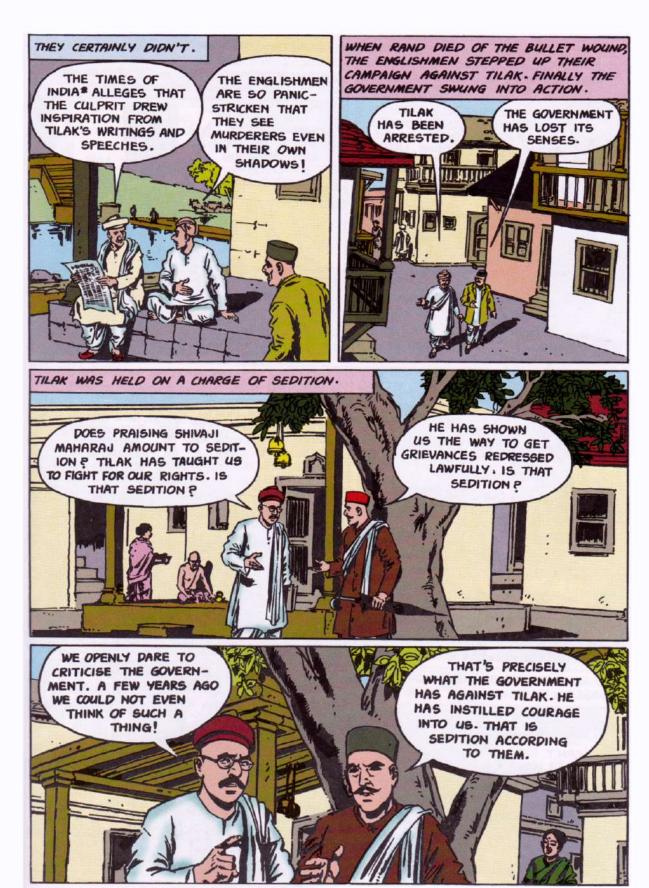


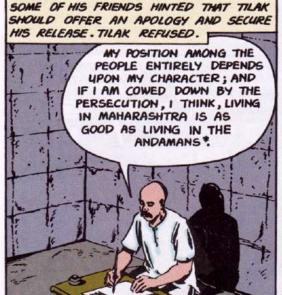




NORMALCY SLOWLY RETURNED BUT

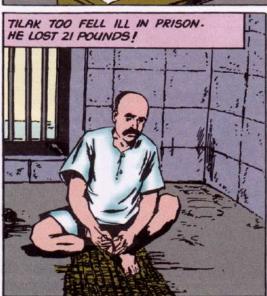






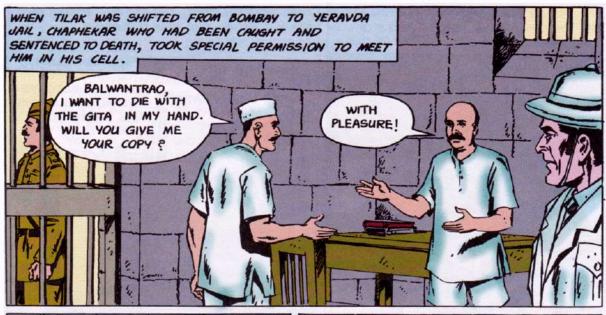
AS EXPECTED THE COURT FOUND TILAK GUILTY.
THE SENTENCE WAS EIGHTEEN MONTHS?
RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. WHEN THE NEWS
REACHED HIS WIFE, SHE FELL SERIOUSLY ILL:

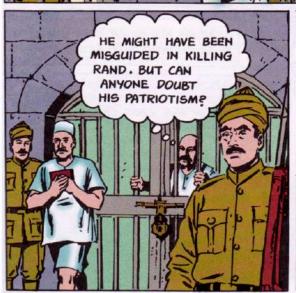


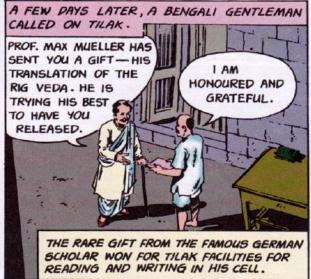


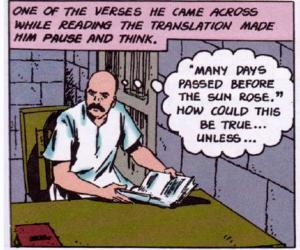


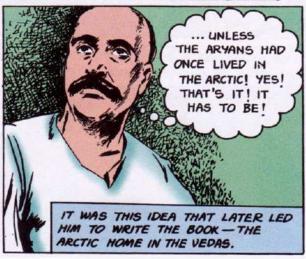






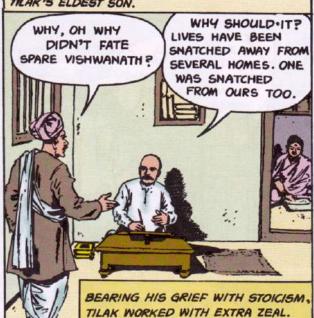






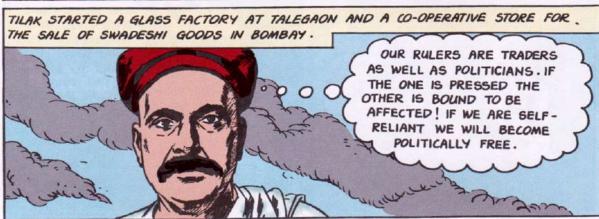


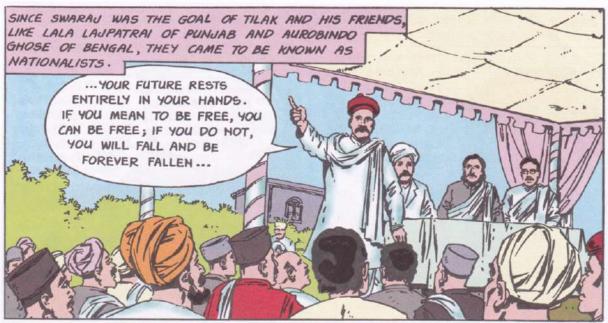
FIVE YEARS LATER, THE PLAGUE BROKE OUT AGAIN IN PUNE. THIS TIME IT CLAIMED TILAK'S ELDEST SON.











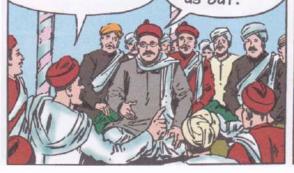


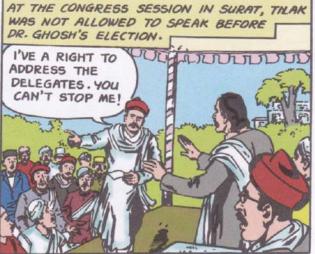
AGITATION STOPPED
AS SOON AS ONE
DEPORTATION TOOK
PLACE, THE GOVERNMENT
WOULD GET AWAY WITH
THE IDEA THAT
REPRESSION HAD
TRIUMPHED.



WHEN THE TWO PARTIES MET -

IF WE ELECT LAJPATRAI, IT'LL TEACH THE GOVERN-MENT A LESSON. BUT WE CAN'T
OPENLY CHALLENGE
THE GOVERNMENT!
THEY'LL STAMP
US OUT.







AROUND THIS TIME, REVOLUTIONARIES WHO BELIEVED IN VIOLENCE BECAME ACTIVE. ON APRIL 30, 1908 THE FIRST BOMB WAS THROWN AT THE BRITISH RESIDENTS OF MUZAFFARPUR.



THE EXPLOSION ECHOED THROUGH THE COUNTRY. THE GOVERNMENT SWUNG INTO ACTION AND SEVERAL JOURNALISTS WERE JAILED.

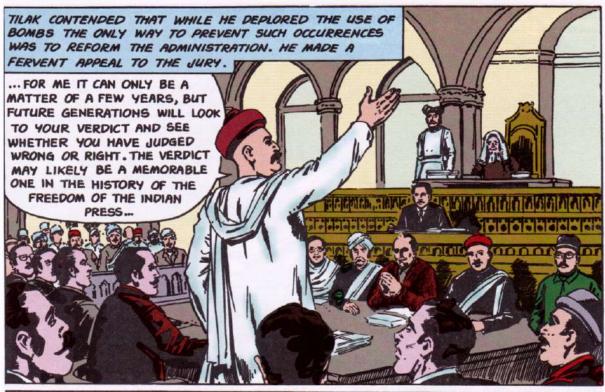
TILAK, I WANT
TO GIVE YOU A TIP.
THE GOVERNMENT
IS PLANNING TO
ARREST YOU.

WHAT DOES IT MATTER ? THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS LIKE A VAST PRISON. THEY ARE NOW GOING TO CONFINE ME IN A SMALLER ONE.



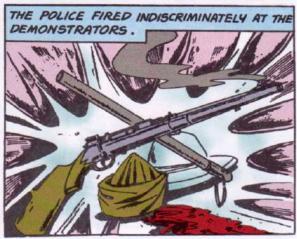
ARTICLE HE HAD WRITTEN.

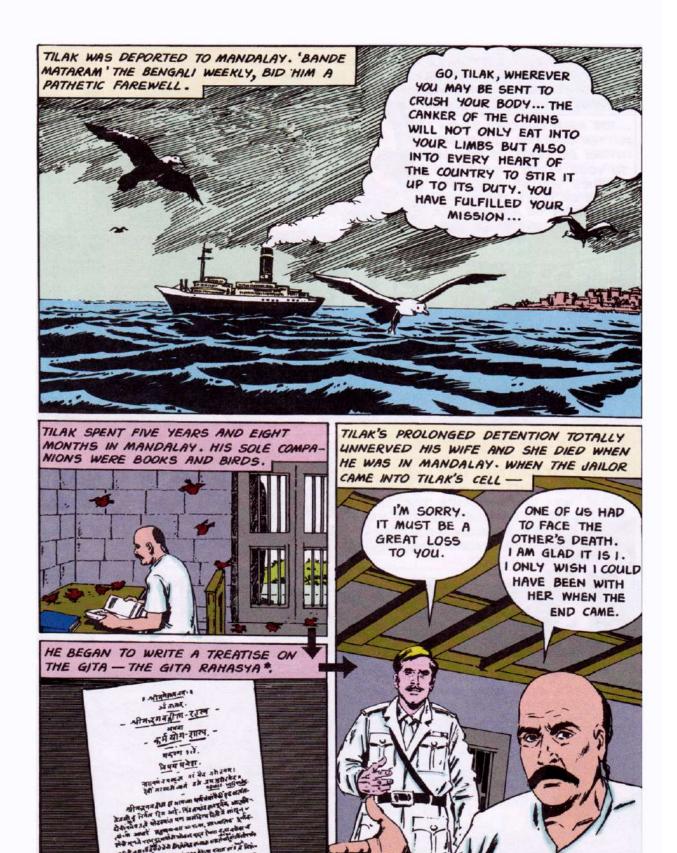












केत का कंक्नार वा का वस्त्रामातात हित करें कंत है कंपने वा का वस्त्रामातात हित करें







